

## THE TRAGEDY OF SNAKE RIVER.

Dr. Green, at Pau, Narrates the Incidents of Robert Ray Hamilton's Death.

### AN ACCIDENT AND NO SUICIDE.

Mr. Hamilton Had Planned to Return East in October.

### THE BANK SWINDLE IN PARIS.

M. Mace Was Flourishing Under an Assumed Name.

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#### ROBERT RAY HAMILTON.

DR. GREEN'S STORY AT PAU OF THE ACCIDENT AND DEATH.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following from its correspondent:—

PAU, Feb. 11, 1891.—"That is undoubtedly the watch I took from the pocket of a dead man in the Rocky Mountains last summer," said Dr. James O. Green to-day when the timepiece of Robert Ray Hamilton was laid before him by the dead lawyer's brother, who had just arrived from America with a commission empowering Consul Post to take evidence proving the death. Dr. Green turned to me and said:—"I wish the Herald would say there is not the slightest truth in the wild, fantastic stories afloat. Hamilton is dead, and he undoubtedly was drowned while trying to ford a stream on horseback after dark. The idea that a corpse was dressed up in Hamilton's clothes in order that he might quietly disappear to some distant land where the story of his alleged wife and baby could not follow him is absurd.

"To carry out such a theory one would have to assume murder, for in no other way could the corpse be procured. Jackson's Hole, the valley where the body was found, is surrounded by high mountains, and the point on Snake River where the tragedy occurred is over a hundred and fifty miles from Kaintucky, the nearest railway station. The suggestion of suicide is equally foolish. Mr. Hamilton was riding with his dog from his ranch at one end of Jackson's Lake to his ranch at the other end, fifteen miles. His workmen, who were building a sort of log hotel, had complained that they needed fresh meat. Mr. Hamilton was therefore anxious to kill some game, and was led out of his path by an antelope, which he killed. It was probably after dark, because men generally wind their watches at dusk in the wilderness, and when I examined Mr. Hamilton's watch I found it had stopped at a few minutes past nine and had only run down a couple of turns of the wheel. "He had to cross the river to reach the ranch, and there was an inviting looking bar stretching into the stream just where the body was discovered, but the water beyond was deep and swift and full of weeds. Hamilton, weighted with a full cartridge belt, had on huge spurs, which no doubt caught in the weeds. The saddle was pulled under the horse's belly, and so the dog was able to get at the antelope's hanches, which were tied to it, and keep himself alive during the eleven days before the searchers came upon the place.

"The DISGUISED FACE. "Until this moment I have kept secret the real reason why the face of the corpse could not be recognized. I did not want to shock the family. The fact is it was not only swollen and discolored in the most awful way, but fishes or turtles had mutilated it. As the body floated face downward, of course all the blood settled at the bottom, and Hamilton's father could not have told anything about the corpse except by the clothing or private marks.

"I wish the Herald would say that I strongly object to the statement that I have at any time identified the corpse. I did not know Hamilton in life, and even if I had it would not have bettered the case. The reason why Hamilton was not missed sooner is very simple. His partner, Sargent, was in the ranch at one end of the lake and Mrs. Sargent was in the ranch at the other. Mrs. Sargent supposed he was with her husband and Sargent thought he was with his wife. When husband and wife met they knew something had happened and they called for a general search. They supposed he had been killed by horse thieves, and it was through one of those searching parties that the hunting camp learned the story of his disappearance.

HAMILTON'S PLANS. "Mrs. Sargent told me Hamilton intended to go to New York in October and have his marriage with Eva Mann annulled, return to the Rockies in the spring and stay there for the rest of his life. I did not meet Sargent, but was told by him that he had fully identified the corduroy jacket, coat, dark trousers, leggings, gloves and boots of the dead man as the clothes of Hamilton. Besides that, I found a leather book of trout flies in a pocket with the name of 'Hamilton' on it marked in ink.

"It will be impossible to reach Sargent for some time as there must be at least twenty feet of snow on the trail into Jackson's Hole. It is one of the wildest and most inaccessible valleys in the Rockies. The trail I followed was the one General Sheridan had cut for President Arthur's Yellowstone Park trip. It will be impossible to legally identify Hamilton's corpse till Mr. and Mrs. Sargent are reached. They are the only persons alive who can do it. But no one need have any doubt that Hamilton is really dead, and that he died by accident.

"The last I saw of the poor fellow was the boat containing the body covered with green boughs gradually disappearing in the distance. When I got to the head of the lake I stopped the carpenter who was building a house for Hamilton and told him he must build another kind of house—a coffin.

Clearly accidental. "All the surrounding circumstances show that nothing was prearranged about the tragedy. Hamilton left one ranch to go to the other, and took with him the horse and dog found near the body. The clothes on the body were his. The antelope hanches account for the late hour of the accident and the place where it occurred. His hat floated away and his rifle sank in the stream. The searchers told me they could find it by dragging the bottom, but it would be trusted and useless.

"Hamilton's blankets were left in the ranch

him, showing that he did not intend to stop out over night. Besides, he was full of plans, and actually died while they were in progress. I have no patience with those who say the failure to bring the body to New York is suspicious. The body was buried on my advice. I am a physician. I examined it to see if there were any evidences of crime, and my duty to society was ended then. I told the people there that as the corpse had been in the water eleven days and was bloated to such an extent that by the time it was carried a hundred and fifty miles to the railway it would be in a condition that would compel the railway to refuse transportation. The project was out of the question, and so I said flatly that the body must be buried in Jackson's Hole.

"At Mrs. Sargent's request one of our party photographed the hillside where Hamilton had once said he would have to be buried. You may be sure that when Sargent is reached he will knock all these dime novel theories to pieces and establish the death of Hamilton perfectly. He is a man of education and intelligence."

This was substantially the story Dr. Green also repeated to Consul Post under oath. He positively denied any identification.

### THE GREAT PARIS SWINDLE.

THE REAL NAME OF BANKER MACE AND HOW HE CONDUCTED HIS BUSINESS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] PARIS, Feb. 11, 1891.—The real name of the banker known as Victor Mace, whose disappearance was announced yesterday, is Bernau. Among his clients were about six thousand priests. The Pope recently sent to Bernau the Papal benediction and a photograph of His Holiness bearing his autograph. This had the effect of increasing the banker's credit among the clergy. The money deposited with Bernau amounted to 1,000,000 francs. The banker kept no books and made no record beyond the simple entry of deposits made. He gambled on the Bourse, on the turf and at cards. His luck turned recently and he lost 250,000 francs. As a last resource he went to Monte Carlo.

### THAT WICKED CZAR.

A CHIEF FROM THE GERMAN PRESS IN DERISION OF RUSSIA'S PACIFIC POLICY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] BERLIN, Feb. 11, 1891.—The *Kreuz Zeitung*, commenting upon the pacific tone of the Russian press, says that Russia's expansion schemes and hatred of western civilization are a menace to peace. The same paper adds that the Czar's pacific intentions simply mean that Russia is not ready. The experience of Russia in the Russo-Turkish war, says the *Kreuz Zeitung* in conclusion, convinced the Czar of Russia's unfitness to fight European armies, but when the opportunity arrives Russia may be prepared, and the Czar's pacific temper may disappear.

### ANOTHER BULGARIAN PLOT.

DISCOVERY OF AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST KING FERDINAND.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] BUCHAREST, Feb. 11, 1891.—Many conflicting rumors are circulating in this city in regard to a reasonable plot which is alleged to have been discovered at Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. The conspiracy referred to is said to have for its object the overthrow of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the members of his Cabinet.

A Bulgarian, a Serbian and a Macedonian have been arrested at Sofia, and a judicial inquiry is now in progress. The members of the court are endeavoring to ascertain whether there really was a conspiracy to overthrow Prince Ferdinand and his government or whether one of the prisoners has concocted the story of the alleged conspiracy in order to be released for some fancied injury upon his two fellow-prisoners.

### THE ST. RONANS STRANDED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11, 1891.—The British steamer St. Ronans, Captain Campbell, is stranded at this port. She arrived here yesterday from New York, and after ascending the Mersey to a point nearly opposite the landing stage she turned and attempted to make in for the dock. The tide was running swiftly and as the steamer swung broadside across the river she received the full force of the current. She immediately began to drift with the tide, and the heads of her stern attempted to pull her head to the tide, but their efforts were fruitless and she, stranded on Devil's Bank, where she now lies in a dangerous position.

The St. Ronans is a four masted iron screw steamer of 2,016 tons burden. She sails from Liverpool and is owned by the British and Foreign Steamship Company, Limited.

LATER.—The St. Ronans has been floated.

### THE LOST THANEMORE.

A BALTIMORE CATTLE STEAMER GIVEN UP BY THE LLOYDS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 11, 1891.—On November 26 the British steamer Thanemore, Captain Butler, left Baltimore for London. Since that date nothing has been heard of the vessel, except that she was seen off Cape Cod shortly after her departure from Baltimore. On January 25 the British brig Amica, Captain Hooker, from Laguna, arrived at Queens-town and reported that on January 8, latitude 39 north, longitude 71 west, when five hundred miles north of Chesapeake Bay, she passed an immense quantity of wreckage, which was strewn over the water for thirty miles. The wreckage was apparently that of a cattle steamer, and was believed to be from the missing Thanemore. The owners of the vessel have now given her up as lost, and today she was posted at Lloyds as missing.

The Thanemore was a screw steamer, and was built at Glasgow in 1883. She was of 1,971 tons burden, and was owned by W. Johnston & Co., of Liverpool.

The Thanemore carried a crew of thirty-four persons. There were also twelve cattle on board.

### MORE GOLD FOR PARIS.

THE 'OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET' DISBURSES ANOTHER MILLION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 11, 1891.—Included in the withdrawal of bullion from the Bank of England to-day was French gold to the amount of £1,000,000 for shipment to Paris. This amount is the second instalment of the £2,000,000 borrowed from the Bank of France by the Bank of England at the time of the recent financial panic, the first instalment, which also amounted to £1,000,000, having been shipped to the Bank of France yesterday.

### CABLE NOTES.

The Queen will start on March 20 for the Continent, where she will sojourn three weeks. In the House of Commons yesterday the bill to permit a widower to marry his deceased wife's sister passed its second reading by a vote of 292 to 155.

Heavy snow storms were reported last night in the North of Scotland. All the railway trains were delayed by the snow. The wind was blowing a gale in the Irish Sea. Many vessels were running into port for shelter.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres to London says that information received from the Rio de la Plata districts shows that locusts and drought have reduced the maize crop to a quarter of what the crop was in 1890.

At the Madrid Athenaeum last evening Premier Canovas del Castillo read an erudite and interesting paper on the discovery of America, giving many curious facts concerning Columbus. This is the first of a series of lectures by savants on the subject of America.

The body of Mr. Freeman H. Morse, United States

Consul General in London from 1861 to 1870, who died on February 6, at Surbiton, Surrey, where he had resided since 1870, was interred yesterday in the churchyard of St. Mary's parish church, Long Ditton.

Elaborate preparations are being made in Havana for the reception on their return home of the Cuban delegates who were sent to Spain to represent Cuban interests in the negotiations looking to a commercial treaty between Spain and the United States with reference to Cuba.

The *Nevada* says that King Alexander, of Serbia, who is now about fifteen years of age, and who succeeded to the Serbian throne upon the abdication of his father, King Milan, on March 6, 1889, is suffering from a dangerous chronic malady, which fact the regent, MM. Ristitch, Belinkovitch and Fotitch, keep as secret as possible.

### EXPOSITION IN PRAGUE.

EXCEPT INVENTIONS AND PATENTS A DISPLAY OF BOHEMIAN PRODUCTS ALONE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1891.—The Consul of the United States at Prague, Bohemia, reports to the Department of State, under date of the 10th ult., that an exposition will be held in that city from May to October or November of this year, for the purpose of exhibiting the products, industries and general resources of Bohemia.

The exposition is to be devoted exclusively to the products of Bohemia with one exception, which admits inventions and patents from all countries, as well as devices for the prevention of accidents and disasters. The exposition's grounds are located in the Baumgarten (the city park), a space of 300,000 square metres being allotted for the purpose. The main hall, a substantial and handsome iron structure covering 12,000 square metres, has been erected at a cost of about \$200,000, and several other buildings, constructed on a corresponding scale of cost, though not so large, are distributed about the grounds. In addition to these nearly a hundred pavilions are put in by private enterprise. All the preparations for the exhibition have been made with great liberality, the funds being furnished partly by the Empire of Austria, partly by the Kingdom of Bohemia and partly by subscription.

### NO MUTINY IN BERMUDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—We have just received a cable from the Governor of Bermuda to the following effect:—

"British Parliament met to-day concerning the reported mutiny at Bermuda. The report has been officially contradicted."

We shall be pleased if you will give this prominence in your cable page to-morrow, as the report of the mutiny appeared there a short time ago.

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., New York, Feb. 11, 1891.

### Free Extracts from "LIGHT OF THE WORLD,"

by SIR EDWIN ARNOLD,

will be published in the HERALD

NEXT SUNDAY,

by arrangement with PUNK & WAGNALLS.

### FREE TRADE CANADA'S CRY.

FARMERS, TIRED OF MORTGAGES AND RESTRICTED MARKETS, DEMAND RELIEF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 11, 1891.—There was a great meeting of farmers to-day, and Thomas Clyde was selected to oppose the Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, a director of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in front of the National League.

There were vigorous declarations for free trade with the United States as the only hope of the yeomanry, whose farms had greatly depreciated in value and were loaded down with mortgages, 200 of which have recently been foreclosed.

### AFRAID OF TOO MUCH FRATERNITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] MONTREAL, P. Q., Feb. 11, 1891.—J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of French conservatives at which he stigmatized the platform of the liberals as the first step toward annexation. He, as a French-Canadian, was proud to live under the British flag and wanted to die under it. French-Canadians were loyal to the Queen.

### AN ALLEGED LETTER FROM BLAINE.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 11, 1891.—The *Evening Telegram*, on what it calls unexceptionable authority, states that Hon. Mr. Laurier holds in his pocket a letter from Secretary Blaine, of the United States, in which the Secretary distinctly refuses to negotiate with any party in Canada, but the reform party upon the question of commercial union.

### WHICH MR. BLAINE DENIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1891.—Secretary Blaine this afternoon made a positive denial of the statement telegraphed from Toronto to the effect that Hon. Mr. Laurier had a letter from him in which he distinctly refused to negotiate with any party in Canada but the reform party upon the question of commercial union. Mr. Blaine said:—"It is without the slightest foundation. I have not written such a letter. Indeed, I have not written a letter to any Canadian since I became Secretary of State two years ago."

### THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 11, 1891.—Robert T. Lincoln, the United States Minister, had his first interview to-day with Lord Salisbury since the former's return to this country. The interview lasted a long time, and naturally gave rise to the rumor that the main subjects discussed were those bearing upon the Behring Sea question.

### THE BALTIMORE FORGERIES.

MORE ALLEGED SPURIOUS PAPER OF HENRY M'SHANE & CO.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 11, 1891.—Two notes for \$5,000 each, purporting to have been signed by Henry M'Shane & Co., drawn in favor of the New York Smelting and Refining Company, were offered to Baltimore banks to-day by a brokerage firm in New York. The officers of the foundry company say they know nothing about this paper. They could not say whether the notes were additional forgeries. They further say that their dealings with the Smelting and Refining Company have ceased since the discovery of the forged paper.

No additional interest has been paid to the firm from New York, and it is not known what steps are being taken to apprehend the guilty persons, Mr. A. F. Godfrey, of the firm of Godfrey & Hoy, contractors for the construction of the Baltimore and Eastern Shore Railroad, was the gentleman who received the forged notes from Post, Martin & Co., Godfrey's agent, and the financial agents for the road in New York, and the contract for the road's construction was negotiated by them. It is said they purchased the notes and sent them to the Tinsie Lumber Company in this city.

A member of the Tunis company called on the firm of Henry M'Shane & Co. to see what could be done toward a settlement of the spurious character of the notes was discovered.

### MEXICAN REPORTS DENIED.

CITY OF MEXICO, via GALVESTON, Feb. 11, 1891.—Reports telegraphed from San Antonio saying that President Diaz is about retiring from the Presidency and that General Gonzalez will succeed him, or that changes in the Mexican Cabinet are imminent, are altogether without foundation.

Reports of Mexican government negotiations for a loan are also unfounded.

There is considerable speculation as to who will succeed the late Mr. Labastida in the Arch-bishopric of Mexico.

### WASHINGTON'S COFFIN PLATE SOLD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1891.—The first day's sale of the Baker collection of Washington's books and other rare and historical relics was begun here to-day. Stephens' Philadelphia Directory for 1796, with the name "Washington, George, President of the United States, 190 High Street," in Heart, of California, and his son secured the memoirs of Charles Lee, second in command of the American army during the revolution, for \$30; Washington's copy of the Constitution, two volumes, \$1,000, and two exquisite Chinese vases, that belonged to Washington, for \$450 each. The coffin plate from Washington's coffin went to W. B. Benjamin for \$50.

## IRISH FACTIONS STILL AT ODDS.

Mr. Parnell Writes a Letter in Which He Remains Im-movable.

### AN O'BRIEN AND DILLON MANIFESTO

The Breach Widening, but Personal Objection To Be Omitted.

### JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S MEETING.

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### THE REASON WHY?

SPECULATIONS ON THE CAUSES OF THE NEW IRISH RUPTURE.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following, dated

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1891.—Great reserve is maintained as to the actual causes of the rupture in the Irish party, but it is understood that Parnell took exceptions to the adequacy of the liberal assurances on questions of the imperial veto and Irish representation at Westminster. His professed object was to secure the Irish parliament independent of imperial control, and he objected at the same time to any considerable diminution of Irish representation at Westminster.

Parnell will, it is understood, at once issue a manifesto to the Irish people. He intends to pursue active agitation in Ireland, and his campaign will partake largely of the anti-clerical character. He regards the interference of the bishops and priests in the present struggle as dangerous to the nationalist cause and he will carry on the contest to a great extent on the principle of resistance to clerical dictation.

### THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

While Parnell will attend Parliament during the progress of the Land bill, he will spend a large part of the session in active political work in Ireland. Time did not permit of arrangements being made for a demonstration next Sunday, but on Sunday week Parnell will deliver a speech at Roscommon and on subsequent Sundays he will visit other important centres. Later in the year he will probably address series of meetings in the 'North' of England.

### THE MCCARTHYITES.

On the anti-Parnellite side the campaign will be prosecuted with equal vigor. A meeting will be summoned forthwith to complete arrangements for a new organization, which will be run on similar lines to and side by side with the National League. Preliminaries for the new League, which is to be called the National Federation of Ireland, were disposed of at a meeting held in Leinster Hall immediately after the reassembling of Parliament, and there will be very little delay.

The anti-Parnellites are convinced that the great majority of the electorate in Ireland is with them. During the last few days members who are well acquainted with the drift of opinion in various parts of Ireland have been comparing notes, and they calculate that in the event of a dissolution occurring at this moment they would come back to Parliament seventy strong, instead of fifty-three, as at present. They further declare that a certain number of seats would be lost to the Nationalist party altogether, with the result that Parnell would secure at the utmost a following of eight or nine members.

### PARNELL'S OPINION.

Parnell's estimate of his strength is a very different one. He is aware of the powerful influence of the priests, but he has for a long time known that he would have to fight the clergy sooner or later, and he is sanguine that he will carry the constituencies with him in spite of the priesthood. He is confident that he will replace at least twenty of the anti-Parnellite members by nominees of his own, and after deducting eight votes for seats which he expects to lose he would thus still have a good working majority in the councils of a united party.

### THE MCCARTHY MEETING.

The fact that the rupture is now beyond the power of healing detracts somewhat from the interest attaching to the meeting of anti-Parnellites which is to be held in committee room No. 15 at one o'clock to-day. Justin McCarthy will preside, and it will, it is expected, explain in some detail the matters which have led to the present condition of affairs. A number of resolutions will probably be adopted expressing the determination of the party to fight on to the bitter end, and after the meeting a statement will be handed to the press giving the causes to which McCarthy and his friends assign the failure of the negotiations.

A convention of the National League of Great Britain will be summoned for an early date to consider the advisability of electing an executive anti-Parnellite and it is stated that the bulk of the members hold similar views.

### THE LIBERAL ASSURANCES.

There is much curiosity to learn the actual nature of the assurances given by the liberal leaders to the Irish party. It is understood that John Morley has been the chief instrument of communication on the subject and that the assurances have been partly written and partly verbal. When they are made public it is expected that they will throw considerable light on the character of Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme.

### PARNELL STICKS.

INCIDENTALLY HE PAYS O'BRIEN ON THE BACK AND GIVES SOME MYSTERIOUS HINTS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 11, 1891.—Mr. Parnell has written to Mr. O'Brien as follows:—"The last information Mr. Gill conveyed to me on our negotiations being of a final character, I conclude that nothing is left to be done on my part but to bring our endeavors to a close. I regret that it has not been rendered possible for me to consider national interests so safeguarded that I could feel that there would be no danger to the cause in my now surrendering the responsibility which has been placed upon me and which I have accepted from the hands of our nation and race. I have been ready to act up to the letter and spirit of our understanding to the last moment, and I regret that no course is left but to withdraw from the negotiations. The seal of confidence which covers what has passed between us prevents inviting a public judgment, but if it is ever removed I am con-

fident that it will be held that I have done everything in my power consistent with national interest to promote peace and reunion. Do not fear that the cause is lost. Although these negotiations have failed they have not been entirely unsuccessful in advancing it.

"On this at least you may congratulate yourself. The country has recovered considerably from its painful distraction and panic and the controversy is raised to a plane whereon, unless it sinks again, it can be conducted without national humiliation and discredit, although I regret to have perceived in the last few days the existence in quarters where one might have least expected it a spirit breathing the deadliest hostility to peace. But whatever side true Irishmen take they owe you thanks for your beneficent efforts. I am sure that the country will agree that you have acted throughout in the spirit of a true patriot."

### O'BRIEN'S DELPHIC UTTERANCE.

SHOWING HOW IT IS POSSIBLE TO SAY NOTHING IN SEVERAL HUNDRED WORDS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1891.—William O'Brien has issued a long statement on the Irish situation. He says:—"In an otherwise difficult position, the delegates to America had the advantage that they were free from the heat of partisanship and could offer themselves as mediators. The experience of the past five weeks, gathered from personal interviews, letters and newspapers of all sides, completely confirms the conviction that only a hearty union can save the Irish cause. It is my duty to solemnly declare that no difficulty has existed which a little more sacrifice of personal feelings on both sides might not have surmounted."

### WHY SILENT?

Mr. O'Brien explains that the idea of a public truce was abandoned because both sides declared it was impossible and that no useful purpose would follow the publishing of the details of the negotiations. Therefore, it had been decided to regard the negotiations as confidential. Mr. O'Brien thinks, however, that none of the parties concerned will seriously question that upon the main points contended for on both sides a substantial agreement was established. "I cannot too strongly express," continues Mr. O'Brien, "with what feelings we found a settlement so vital shipwrecked at the last moment by mere contests of words and phrases—contests which, with a little more magnanimity and less suspiciousness on both sides, might easily have been arranged, and which, to my mind, offer a shockingly inadequate excuse for committing the country to a struggle involving consequences so appalling. We have hampered at every step, not merely by the malignant little tattling and giddy mischief making of a section of the English press, but by the more serious impediments placed in our way by responsible persons, who, under the influence of some extraordinary infatuation, have seemed to grudge every hour devoted to peace-making and to resent every attempt to give a less barbarous character to the conflict."

Mr. O'Brien expresses gratitude for the attitude of helpfulness and sympathy of the bulk of the English and Irish people and of his colleagues of both sections of the Irish party, who, he believes, are ready to make any sacrifice of personal feeling or principle for the restoration of the priceless blessing of national unity. "This acknowledgment," he says, "is especially due to the loyal, high minded efforts of several of the very foremost men on all sides."

"One of the saddest things in this tragic business is that circumstances have rendered it impossible to give organized effect to the overwhelming public longing for a reconciliation, while the field is held by heated partisans who, impelled by motives which do not question, but who are fatally deceived as to their own and their opponents' strength and the consequences of continued discord, have done their worst, by exasperating language and insulting suspicions, scarcely veiled threats, and rumors and intrigues to make the work of peace-making impossible."

Mr. O'Brien expresses the hope that the inevitable conflict forced upon the country may be conducted without personal bitterness and degrading personalities, so that when the unhappy passions of the hour have exhausted themselves all may again co-operate in the nation's cause.

### MR. DILLON ON THE PERSONAL ELEMENT.

Mr. Dillon, in a shorter statement, admits that he had been largely influenced to mediate by the action of Mr. Parnell's most prominent opponents. Mr. Parnell, he said, had been assailed with shocking personal vindictiveness and brutality, in utter disregard of what was due him in return for his splendid services. This personal element had, in many minds, hopelessly obscured the great public issues and driven thousands in Ireland and America into Parnell's camp who otherwise would have opposed his continued leadership. Mr. Dillon continues:—"I have resented unceasingly the whole of Mr. Parnell's proceedings. I was utterly unable to accept his leadership after the famous manifesto, yet had I been free from the sentence of imprisonment I should have found it difficult, if not impossible, to throw myself heartily into a struggle conducted in a method utterly alien to me."

"The Haver Conference found myself in perfect accord with Mr. O'Brien on the facts submitted to me—that no alternative but the arrangement he suggested would free our cause from disaster. I therefore felt it to be my duty, cordially and loyally, to support him in the difficult task he had undertaken. Events have fully borne out Mr. O'Brien's views and proved that the arrangement he contemplated was perfectly possible, but from the beginning of the negotiations powerful influences were working on both sides against peace and we are now compelled sorrowfully to announce failure. Those who, either from ignorance or malice, sneered at and misconstrued our efforts, will, before long, realize the full extent of their responsibility. For my own part I cannot even now abandon the hope that the good sense of the Irish people will assert itself and insist upon putting an end to an insane conflict that can result only in her humiliation and ruin."

Continuing, Mr. O'Brien says:—"The irreconcilables of all sections have carried the day. Mr. Dillon and myself cannot longer stand between them and their deplorable work. We should have been more sensitive to the obloquy we incur by refusing to participate in such a conflict had we ever shrunk from a conflict with Ireland's enemies. We can do nothing more till we have recovered freedom of action by getting through with the sentence standing against us. On the expiration of that term I shall be happy to submit myself to the judgment of my constituents; and if I cannot otherwise assist I can enable them to commit their interests to other hands."

### GOING TO ENGLAND.

BOLOGNE-RUE-MRS. Feb. 11, 1891.—Mr. William O'Brien and his wife left for Paris to-night. They will return here to-morrow.